

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3083

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1892.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital.....\$1,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....\$500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors—
D. Gillies, Esq., Chairman, Esq.,
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.,
C. J. Hirst, Esq.,
Chow Tung Shing, Esq.,
W. Wotton, Esq.,
Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.,
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dent,
Palmer & Co.
JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.—Messrs. John Buttery &
Co.
C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Mallam.
GEO. MUNRO, Manager.

Branches—

London: The Alliance Bank (Ltd.)
Scotland: The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

SHANGHAI.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
His Ex. Hui Fu Yee, Esq.,
Ma Kie Tchung, Esq.,
Tong Kwei Sung, Esq.,
C. J. GALLOWAY, Manager.

Amoy—J. ANDERSON, Manager.

Yokohama—D. FRASER, Manager.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. Money received on Deposit. Drafts issued. Bills purchased and collected. Advances made on Securities or goods in neutral Godowns. Usual Bank Agency business undertaken.

Interest on 12-months' Fixed, 5 per Cent.
Interest on 6-months' Fixed, 4 per Cent.
Interest on 3-months' Fixed, 3 per Cent.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS
For Rates of Interest for other periods apply to the Manager.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1892.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK

CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$100,000

LONDON:
Head Office.....40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office.....25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

F. W. RUTTER, Manager.

Insurance.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

INVESTED FUNDS.....\$7,000,000 Stg.
ANNUAL INCOME.....\$900,000 Stg.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SHANGHAI:
R. E. WAINWRIGHT, Esq.,
AUGUSTUS WHITE, Esq.,
F. H. BELL, Esq.,
NEIL MACLEOD, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer.

W. T. PHIPPS, Esq., Chief Agent.

AGENCIES:
Amoy—Messrs. Brown & Co.
Canton—Messrs. Rowe & Co.
Chefoo—Messrs. Corns & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. Phipps & Co.
Hankow—Messrs. W. Forbes Sharp & Co.
Kobe—Messrs. Brown & Co.
Nagasaki—China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.
Ningbo—Messrs. Bandoli & Co.
Ningpo—Gustav Kuitson, Esq.
Peking—Dr. Dudgeon, Medical Officer.
Swatow—Messrs. Bradley & Co.
Tientsin—Messrs. Wilson & Co.
Yokohama—Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co.

The Standard is an old and wealthy Scottish Office, well-known throughout India and the East, and has acquired a marked character for sound and liberal management.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, Standard Life Office.

932-3

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE
No. 2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1892.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TALES.....\$500,000
EQUAL TO.....\$250,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$310,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Lo Yau Moh, Esq.,
Lo Yau Sun, Esq.,
MANAGER—HO AMEI.

INSURANCE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES on all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 3 & 5, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 17th February, 1892.

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Crown Land, together with Erections and Buildings thereon, by Public Auction, to be held on the Spot on

MONDAY,

the 7th day of March, 1892, at 4 P.M., are published.

By Command,
W. M. GOODMAN,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 20th February, 1892.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 7th day of March, 1892, at 4 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Five Lots of CROWN LAND, together with erections and Buildings thereon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 999 years.

Particulars of the Lots.

No. of Sale.

Lot No.

Locality.

Boundary.

Measurements.

Contents in Square feet.

Annual Rent.

Upset Price.

Public Auction.

MR. J. M. ARMSTRONG has received instructions from the Mortgagees to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 8th March, 1892, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Premises,

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, comprising Nos. 7, 9, 11 and 13, Wyndham Street, No. 7, Wellington Street, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Wy Tak Lane, Victoria, Hongkong, and being

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND registered in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 138 as a term of 75 years from the 22nd January, 1844, and for a further term of 999 years from the expiration of the term of 75 years, subject to the payment of the proportion of the yearly Crown Rents payable in respect thereof, and to the performance of the Crown covenants to be performed in respect thereof, and subject also to the existing lettings and tenancies thereof.

The Houses will be sold in one lot or separate lots, comprising one House each, at the option of the Vendors.

For sale plan, further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

WOTTON & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees, Hongkong,
PALMER & TURNER,
Architects,
or to

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1892.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. ARMSTRONG has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on board,

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 9th March, 1892, at 3 o'clock p.m.,

THE S.S. "KIUKIANG"

now lying in the Hongkong Harbour with all such other MACHINERY, ENGINES, SHIPS' STORES, FURNITURE, FITTINGS and APPLIANCES, as are now on board, except the STEAM WINDLASS, ANCHORS and CHAIN CABLES, FIRE PUMPS and ROSE, which the Vendors are to be at liberty of remove after the sale of the vessel.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale can be obtained from the HONGKONG CANION and MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED, or from Messrs. WOTTON & DEACON or of the Auctioneer, J. M. ARMSTRONG.

A Steam launch will leave Pedder's Wharf, at 2.30 on the day of sale, and will take off intending purchasers.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1892.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Underigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.

No. 2, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1891.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

ASSETS OVER \$1,000,000.

Policies absolutely non-forfeitable. No restrictions as to Residence or Travelling. Rates of premium low. Policies issued on all approved Forms. For further particulars apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents for Hongkong.

2nd February, 1892.

Intimations.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS—TOBACCO AND CIGAR IMPORTERS.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

SHIP CHANDLERS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING, select but inexpensive variety.

SPORTING GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS and AMMUNITION.

PORPOISE-HIDE, DARK TAN RUSSIA-LEATHER & ENGLISH CALF BOOTS & SHOES.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS, NAUTICAL, ELECTRICAL and ENGINEERING.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, HAND-TOOLS and DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CARMICHAEL & CO. LTD.

15, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1892.

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

Commission Agents.

WHAT WILL YOU TAKE?

As an excellent Table Water? For General Debility? For Dyspepsia? For Gout? For Rheumatism?

Takurazuka Natural Mineral Water, bottled at Takurazuka near Kobe, Japan. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty throughout the East. Testimonials can be seen on application.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1892.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

NOW READY,

WHITAKER'S

ALMANACK

THE BEST,

THE MOST COMPLETE,

THE CHEAPEST, and

THE MOST USEFUL ALMANACK in Existence.

Paper Covers.....\$0.40

Enlarged Edition, Bound.....1.00

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1892.

W. POWELL & CO.

JUST RECEIVED,

AN IMMENSE NEW STOCK OF

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

BED ROOM WARE, TOILET SETS, DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, JUGS, BASINS,

TABLE GLASS, ORNAMENTAL GLASS and CHINAWARE.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1892.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS,

"Kremlin"—A. B. C. Code.

TELEPHONE,

No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers.

THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the cuisine being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communicators.

The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour adjacent the HOTEL, and is under the same management.

The WINES and SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.

HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1892.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE LAMPS, STREET LAMPS,

VERANDAH LAMPS, SHIPS' LAMPS,

CHANDLERS 3, 4 or 5-Light

Single and Double BRACKET LAMPS,

TABLE LAMPS, READING LAMPS, BEDROOM & NURSERY LAMPS,

WINDPROOF LAMPS, SAFETY LAMPS,

SPECIAL CARGO LAMPS,

SHIPS SALOON, CABIN, ENGINE ROOM and BULKHEAD LAMPS,

CHAIR LAMPS, CARRIAGE and JINRICSHA LAMPS, HAND LAMPS and LANTERNS,

GLOBES, CHIMNEYS, WICKS, GLASS-BURNERS, FOUNTAINS, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1892.

Intimations.

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1886.

15TH DRAWING.

INTEREST DUE and DRAWN BONDS of this LOAN will be PAYABLE at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after the 1st day of March, 1892.

List of Drawn Bonds can be obtained on application to the Underigned.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Agents issuing the Loan.

F. DE ROVIS, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1892.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRD CALL of One Pound (£1) per Share is payable on or before the 15th March next.

Shareholders will please bring or send their Provisional Certificates in order to have payment endorsed upon them.

Residents at Amoy, Shanghai and Yokohama can pay at the Bank's Branches there, and at Canton to Messrs. SHAWAN & Co., Footscrow.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1892.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 7 per cent. per Share for the Six months ended 31st December, 1891, declared at Monday's Ordinary Yearly Meeting, will be payable at the premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st prox., and Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office No. 14, Praya Central.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1892.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ending 31st December, 1891, at the rate of (£1.10) One Pound and Ten Shillings Sixpence per Share of £125 is PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 29th February current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

F. DE ROVIS, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1892.

SS. "TORRINGTON."

WANTED ON BOTTOMRY \$17,000.00

TENDERS will be received until 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, by the Underigned, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Full particulars on application to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

GEO. R. BERWICK, Master.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1892.

DR. DENTON E. PETERSON,

AMERICAN DENTIST.

No. 9, CONNAUGHT HOUSE,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1892.

MISS STOLZ.

MANICURE, CHIROPODIST AND MASSAGE.

No. 8, COLLEGE CHAMBERS, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1892.

NOTICE.

THE Annual SPORTS have been POSTPONED from the 15th to the 18th of March.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the ATHLETIC CLUB will be held on THURSDAY, the 3rd of March.

A. DENISON, Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1892.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Eighth Ordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Praya Central, on FRIDAY, the 11th March, at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, declaring a dividend and electing a Consulting Committee, and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th February to 1st March, both days inclusive.

SHAWAN & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1892.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1892, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the proposed Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 24th February, 1892.

That in the second and third lines of Article 21 of the Articles of Association the words "one thousand five hundred dollars" be struck out, and that there be substituted therefor the words "one hundred and fifty dollars."

By Order of the Board.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.

Agents for the Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1892.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA,"

Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 2nd March, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Announcements.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS, &c.

COD LIVER OIL JELLY.

THIS is a sweet and exceedingly palatable jelly easily retained and digested by the most delicate stomach. Children speedily grow stout and fat, and although it contains 50 per cent of the purest Cod Liver Oil, all fishy taste and flavour is entirely covered.

In glass jars at 7s. 6d.

COD LIVER OIL, 'GENUINE'

NORWEGIAN.

This is without exception the finest oil that can be produced. Great care is taken in selecting healthy livers only in its manufacture, and as we buy direct from the manufacturer, we are able to guarantee it 'GENUINE'.

Per bottle, 7s. 6d. and 12s.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION.

A form in which the oil may be taken without difficulty by delicate patients and children.

Per bottle, 7s. 6d. and 12s.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH

HYPOPHOSPHITES (Lime and Soda).

A combination of great value in wasting diseases, especially of the Chest and Respiratory Organs.

Per bottle, 7s. 6d. and 12s.

BALSAM OF ANISEED AND LIQUORICE.

For the relief of all catarrhal complaints, such as Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Soreness of the Chest, &c.

In bottles, 5s. 6d. and 12s.

BALSAMIC COUGH LOZENGES.

A never failing remedy for Coughs.

In bottles, 5s. 6d. and 12s.

Not 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

WE invite attention to the following Brands, all of which are excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use).

Per Case. Per Bot.

A Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capule \$10.00

B Vintage superior quality, Red Capule 12 1.10

C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capule 14 1.25

D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capule (Old Bottled) 18 1.50

SHERRIES.

A Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capule 6 0.60

B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capule 7-50 0.75

C Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capule 10 1.00

CC Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capule 10 1.10

D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capule 12 1.10

E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capule (Old Bottled) 14 1.25

CLARETS.

A Super Breakfast Claret, Red Capule 4 4.50

B St. Etienne, Red Capule 4 5.00

C St. Julien, Red Capule 7 7.50

D La Rose, Red Capule 11 12.00

MADEIRA, HOCK AND CHAMPAGNES.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE VARIOUS BRANDS IN STOCK ON APPLICATION.

Per Case. Per Bot.

BRANDY.

A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capule \$13 1.20

B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capule 15 1.40

C Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capule 20 1.75

D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1873 Vintage, Red Capule 30 2.50

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Thorne's Blend, White Capule 8 0.75

B Watson's Glenorchy, Mellow Blend, Black Capule with Name and Trade Mark 8 0.75

C Watson's Abolom-Glenorchy, Red Capule, with Name and Trade Mark 8 0.75

D Watson's H K D Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capule 10 1.00

E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capule 12 1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A John Jameson's Old, Green Capule 8 0.75

B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capule 10 1.00

C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capule 12 1.10

Genuine Bourbon Whisky, fine old, Red Capule, with Name 10 1.00

GIN.

A Fine Old Tom, White Capule 4-50 0.40

B Fine Unweathered, White Capule 4-50 0.40

C Fine A. V. H. Geneva 5-25 0.50

RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capule 12 1.00

Good Leeward Island, \$1.50 per Gallon.

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine, Maraschino, Hermitage, Cherry Cordial, Chartreuse, Dr. Serravallo's Angostura, Bitters, &c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1892.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1892.

TELEGRAMS.

DE COBAIN'S EXPULSION.

LONDON, February 27th. The House of Commons has determined to expel Mr. De Cobain.

FURTHER RIOTS IN BERLIN.

Socialist riots have been renewed at Berlin. The crowd were dispersed by the police.

FRENCH CABINET.

M. Drouot, Republican, has succeeded in forming a new Cabinet, which includes M. M. Chas. L. de Freycinet, Alex. Ribot and Maurice Rouvier.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The gambler who follows his ante is often obliged to hunt up his uncle.

The Spanish cruiser *Reina Cristina* arrived here from Manila yesterday afternoon.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Brindisi* left Singapore yesterday at 5 p.m. for this port.

Last night the Town Clock struck the hour of nine, just two and a half minutes after gun-fire. How fashion?

A REGULAR meeting of Zeland Lodge, No. 535, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zeland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock, precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

INTERESTING para. from the *Strait Times* of February 22nd:—"The Penang Golf Club has given a dance. Mr. Justice Goldney is president of the Singapore Golf Club; and he is, naturally, influential in its affairs." Logic.

THE *N. C. Daily News* understands that the terms come to by Jardine, Matheson & Co., Butterfield & Swire, and the China Merchants' S. N. Co. are practically a renewal of the agreement that was formerly in force.

It is reported from Hawaii that Will Whaley, the owner of the renowned schooner *Halekani*, has another vessel on her way to the Sandwich Islands from Hongkong, loaded with opium which he expects to dispose of to good advantage.

We regret to note from Australian papers that the once famous artist Madame Carlini, who was in Hongkong with a talented concert party some thirteen years ago, has fallen into serious financial difficulties. A testimonial to relieve Madame from her troubles was being arranged by Messrs. Cuppin, Williamson, and other leading lights of the Australian stage.

THE *Manilla Comercio* of Feb. 26th says:—"Yesterday afternoon, by the steamer *Romulus*, there arrived here the survivors of the barque *Argyle*, which left Manila a short time ago, and was stranded on a reef and abandoned about 40 miles from Balabac, near the spot where some two months ago an English steamer, and some years ago the ship *Panay*, came to grief."

The wave of commercial depression which has swept over the greater part of the globe leaving bankruptcies, suicides, outrage and murder to mark its course, seems to have reached the fair isles of Dal Nippon, whence comes a news that Mr. Edgar, a British merchant of Yokohama, failed in bankruptcy a few days ago. Several Japanese collapses are also reported.

WOODYEAR'S circus was more liberally patronised last night, and the performance was such that it richly merited further support. The individual artists went through their respective feats with customary grace and skill, and the entertainment, taken as a whole, was most enjoyable. There will be another change of programme to-night, and it is confidently expected that the pavilion will be crammed.

A CHINESE gentleman informs our Shanghai morning contemporary that the use of smoke is not recognised by Chinese law as a means of making prisoners confess, and that his employer, Mr. Y. N. Nanking, deputy appointed to try the alleged *Kalao Hui* member Chua Chih-wei, is illegal. The use of 'smoke' as a means of torturing prisoners into confession! We wonder how it is used! Deputy Yu, otherwise Mr. Yu Sun Wan, late of Hongkong, doesn't appear to have benefited much by his long residence in a British colony.

DURING a discussion on the 'Riches Ordinance' in the Singapore Legislative Council the other day, some reference was made to the Municipality, when Governor Sir Cecil Smith said that he should perhaps be guilty of an anachronism if he stated that he was not a very strong advocate of Municipal institutions in Eastern Colonies. But as the Municipality did exist it should have discretion in the matter it issues. Government officials are naturally not strong advocates of Municipal institutions; they infuse too much on presumed official rights and—ah, perquisites.

THE *Yapen Herald* on her Majesty's Minister to China:—"It was not unreasonably thought when a previous complaint was sent to Lord Salisbury, by Sir John Walsman's neglect of duty; that he would either be reprimanded or removed. He appears to be incorrigible, and with respect to the latter, though his transfer elsewhere was talked about so far back as June last, his removal is an occurrence hoped for, but much to the regret of his nationals in China, it still remains unrealised. How thankful these Far Eastern communities should be to the Foreign Office, for the singularly non-effective specimens it selects from the service to guard the rights, and to promote the interests of that energetic country which they so effectively neglect or misrepresent."

A CORRESPONDENT at Chelsof writes to the *N. C. Daily News* under the 16th instant:—"To-day there was pointed out to me the gentleman to whose presence of mind and abnormal strength the saving of the steamer *Albatross* is said to have been due. She had emptied her water tanks, as you may have heard, and had drawn as near as practicable to the wreck, when a fierce northerly blow set in and caused her to make for shelter with all speed. Without ballast, and in such a sea the danger was all too imminent. She reached a place of seeming safety but was fast hurrying on to a reef which would have proved certain destruction to her, when the gentleman mentioned (Messrs. Farman & Co.'s agent) altogether unaided, picked up the anchor and dropped it overboard. It held; the anchor was saved! His hands stuck to the cold iron, the frost was so severe, and as the anchor left his hands the skin was completely peeled off. What between the water and the biting frost after that, his hands were in a bad state. I noticed that he had them well wrapped up to-day."

CAPT. A. Tillet, marine superintendent of Canadian Pacific Mail Company, was amongst the passengers to Shanghai by the *Empress of India* to-day.

PROFESSOR Valarie is going to do the "big drop act" at Bowington next Saturday afternoon. For time, pieces of admission, etc., see advertisement in another part of this issue.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Dowell, Caillie & Co.) that the "Shire" Line steamer *Carmarthen* left Singapore for this port to-day, and is due on or about the 6th inst.

Two Japanese men-of-war and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's *Manila* liner *Higo-maru* were in Foochow when the *Namoa*, Capt. Goddard, which arrived from coast ports to-day, left Foochow on the 26th ult.

A SAIGON contemporary says:—"There is a rumour that Saigon is to be visited in two or three weeks by a great English circus which is now performing a great city on the coast of China." Great City? Great Scot!

The third novelette of our world-famed "Dollar Column" series will, we are pleased to announce, appear on Saturday next, March 5th (weather permitting). It will be entitled "A Terrible Threat: or, Who wrote the Letters?" by the Only Great.

GOVERNOR and Lady Smith of Singapore paid a visit to the Sultan of Johore the other day, and a small dinner was given by that potentate to celebrate the visit, which (we are now quoting from the *Straits Times*) "a few Johore officials had the honour to be invited."

TWO Annamites, members of the crew of the steamer *Terrington*, fought like the far-famed Kilkeny cats the other day, and one of them killed the other with an iron bar. They faced the Magistrate this morning and the one who struck the other with the pump-handle is in the Asylum now, and will stop there for six calendar months.

At the circus:—

Capt. Salt:—"Have a smile! How's everything?"

Miss Giddy (fair artist):—"Very bad. Times are awfully hard just now."

Capt. Salt:—"What's the trouble?"

Miss Giddy:—"Just like the Hongkong stage. Amateurs are killing the business."

It has been rumoured for some time past that an amalgamation of the local limited liability companies, namely, Dakin Brothers and Cruickshank & Co. was under deliberation, and was very likely to be carried through. An agreement between the two companies has now been arrived at, and a meeting of the shareholders of Cruickshank & Co. has been convened for the 7th inst., to consider a series of resolutions to achieve that object.

THE French Colonies in the East, it would seem, afflict with P.W.D. malady almost as badly as Hongkong. Says the *Courier d'Haiphong*:—"It is now six weeks since the foundation stone of Hanoi hospital was laid by the Governor-General, with much blowing of trumpets and beating of drums, and followed by a big feed. This function was taken to be the inauguration of the verities of great public works so long promised by the Government and desired by the people. And now, after six weeks, not a thing has been done, not a contract for the work, and it is even doubtful if it has yet been decided to erect the natives who happen to be in possession of the site on which it is to be built one of the first and finest of the colony's public hospitals."

THE *Progres de Saigon* contains an article on the Cambodian opium farm which is instructive reading. Formerly the opium trade was under the control of an inland revenue official, known as badly as Hongkong. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an opium monopoly farmed to a Chinaman, the staff of French customs employees as badly as French officers, nominally on behalf of the King of Cambodia. The system was most successful, and the staff employed was as powerful an agent of civilization as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. During the Cambodian war it was of signal service. M. de Verneville, on coming into office abolished the whole system and introduced instead an op

may discontinue the present Committee in London and may appoint a Committee in London and in other places at their discretion and on such terms as to remuneration and otherwise as they may think fit.

(3) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 86, namely: "The Secretary shall be appointed by the Board of Directors for such period and on such terms as they may think fit."

(4) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 91, namely: "The Board of Directors shall invest the paid up Capital of the Association in such securities and in such manner as they may think fit, and from time to time may realize or vary such investments."

(5) In Article 101 the words "and lastly the Capital" in the fifth line, shall be struck out and the following words shall be substituted therefor, namely: "then the paid-up Capital and lastly the reserved or unpaid Capital."

(6) In Article 112 the following words in the first and second lines, namely, "and to the said agreement with Messrs Russell and Company" shall be struck out.

(7) In Article 113 the following words in the fourth and fifth lines, namely, "and to the said agreement with Messrs Russell and Company" shall be struck out.

(8) In Article 114 the following words in the first and second lines, namely, "and to the said agreement with Messrs Russell and Company" shall be struck out.

(9) In Article 115 the following words in the first and second lines, namely, "and to the said agreement with Messrs Russell and Company" shall be struck out.

The Chairman moved, and Mr. H. J. Such seconded the two following resolutions, which were separately put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

That in respect of each share in the Association's Capital upon which the sum of one hundred dollars has been paid up, capital be paid off to the extent of forty dollars per share upon the footing that the amount returned or any part thereof may be called up again.

That the sum of three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, being the equivalent of forty dollars per share on eight thousand shares, be placed to the credit of a fund to be called "Return of Capital Account" and that the sum of twenty dollars per share be paid off as soon as practicable and that the balance of twenty dollars per share be paid off at a future date, or dates, to be fixed by the Board of Directors, and either in one sum or by instalments at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

The Chairman then moved, and Mr. H. J. Such seconded the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is authorized to sign the following resolution:—

benefit by international intercourse as other nations do, then they must, like every other nation, suffer the penalty of it till they repent and learn.

There is only one way of improvement open in the whole world, viz., the study of the laws of nature, and of nations. Those who know them best, prosper best, those who know them least prosper least.

What we ask now is nothing more than that lawlessness be absolutely put down whether amongst Chinese or foreigners. When this is firmly insisted on, it will be the greatest kindness to all parties concerned and the riots, with all their causes, will soon be things of the dead past.

THE HUNAN PUBLICATIONS.

SHANGHAI PROTESTS.

A meeting, convened by the Chamber of Commerce, was held in the Lyceum Theatre, Shanghai, on the afternoon of February 25th to register Shanghai's protest against the stream of anti-foreign Hunan literature spreading over China. The meeting was largely attended, the lower portion of the theatre being filled with an audience representing every shade and class of the community. The mercantile and missionary elements found themselves in closer proximity and accord than ever before, while the official class was fairly well represented. Two or three ladies only were present. At a quarter past four, Mr. J. G. Pardon took the chair, being supported by the committee of the Chamber, and in a brief and moderately worded address he explained the object for which the meeting was called, and the necessity for the leading foreign community of China supporting the action which Hunan and Kiangsi have already taken in reference to the subject. A copy of the famous "Picture Gallery," showing the causes of the Yangtze riots, he said, had been forwarded to the Secretary of the China Association, to make such use of it as they thought fit. He spoke of the effect which the propaganda, led by the *Wai-pao* of Hunan, had upon the Chinese generally, and instanced the increased obstructiveness of the Celestial officials, even in Shanghai; of late, as a proof of the contagious nature of the anti-foreign spirit.

Mr. Robert Little moved the first and only resolution in a well chosen address, in which he denounced the Chinese Government for allowing the Hunan literature to be published and distributed, and for the Chinese authorities to put down this manifest evil by stopping the diffusion of its promoters, although diffusers and disseminators of the objectionable publications are perfectly well known to them. This meeting therefore hereby requests the Chairman to send a copy of the record of the proceedings to-day to the *Wai-pao* of the diplomatic body at Peking, requesting him to communicate the same to his colleagues, and beg them to join with him in laying their protest before his and their governments, that steps may be promptly taken to mitigate the evil complained of, and avert the serious consequences that may be otherwise expected.

Mr. E. G. Law, in seconding the resolution, hoped the Home Governments would now begin to better understand the true attitude of the Chinese officials, and to waken up to what was taking place in China.

Rev. Timothy Richard briefly supported the resolution, both in the interests of foreigners, missionaries and lay, and of the Chinese themselves, and he concluded by hoping that the resolution would be unanimously passed.

Mr. Herbert Smith and Mr. Alex. McLeod, speaking as mercantile men, briefly but strongly supported the resolution.

Rev. Mulhead, in a short but excellent address in support of the resolution, spoke very strongly of the vile character of the publications, which the meeting was called to denounce, and expressed his entire agreement with the authors of the resolution, so that foreigners in China might be allowed to live in peace and quietness.

Rev. Mr. Hunter, a missionary wearing Chinese dress, speaking from an apostolic point of view, as a missionary who came to China to preach the gospel, and to take all insults and injuries cheerfully, raised his voice in protest against any such resolution being adopted, by missionaries at least, and on the grounds indicated he could not, even by remaining silent, seem to give support to the resolution.

No one, however, had the courage of Mr. Hunter, or was of the same way of thinking, and he was the sole dissident when the resolution was put and declared carried by an overwhelming majority, his being the only hand raised on the negative side, and the resolution was adopted amid loud applause.—*Mercury*.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

A heavy fall of snow occurred at Soochow on the 17th February. The people regret that it did not happen earlier.

Yang, the new Customs' Tsoatol of Wuhu, took over the seal of office on the 20th ult. with great ceremony and pomp.

A man carrying a bottle of acid fell on the most bridge at the new north gate of Shanghai city. The acid, dropping on a boat containing dry firewood, set it on fire. The man was arrested by the city-guards.

Small-pox is raging in Canton. Doctors and quacks are doing a brisk business, while the private and charitable institutions, where children are vaccinated, are daily crowded with people of all ages for treatment.

Inside the old north gate on Sunday morning last, at about 6 o'clock, a fire occurred, burning down several buildings, before the flames could be subdued. All the city officials were present to keep order and to encourage the firemen to do their duty.

At Ningpo a man who kept a rice-gruel shop discharged an employee on account of some debt incurred by the latter. Some days after the event, the ex-employed dropped in casually, talked a little while, took a turn in the kitchen, where the rice-gruel was being cooked, and then left. Next day the shop was crowded with customers complaining of a strange taste about the gruel.

The proprietor examined the pot, and found a baby's skeleton in it. The people made a great

uproar and the man was obliged to give up business.

A wealthy family in Ningpo, after giving a grand dinner to a number of guests, left the remnants of food and wine on the tables to be cleared away in the morning, and retired, servants and all. Two thieves broke in at midnight and helped themselves to the good things without stint, including the samshu, and were soon dead drunk. Early next morning they were discovered snoring heavily under the tables. As nothing of value was missing, the master of the house gave them a severe reprimand and let them go.

A military student of the Sianing district, Kuangtung, was outlawed some years ago for robbery, murder, and numerous other crimes, and a price was set on his head. He escaped to the Straits Settlements where he lay concealed. Last autumn he secretly returned, but the news became known and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Knowing what the consequences would be if he were captured, he betook himself to the mountains known as T'ien-shan, after first attaching to himself several hundred band and desperate characters. Two flags, one red and one white, were raised by him as standards of revolt. On the red flag were written the characters "Reduce taxes for the benefit of the poor" and on the white flag the characters "Gathering all brave men. The 'Rajah' is coming." Rugs and criminals flocked to his standard from far and wide; and in about ten days his followers numbered more than 5,000 men. Arms and provisions were obtained by force from the villagers, who in terror began to flee to other localities. The magistrate of Sianing, not having many soldiers at his command, dared not attack the insurgents, but is concentrating all his available forces for the defence of the city. The high authorities, on receipt of intelligence of the rising, have despatched troops by forced marches to the scene of the disturbance.

Li Kuei-chien, the alleged Koloa member, who was arrested in the city of Shanghai and taken to Ningpo, underwent his first examination on the 26th inst. The Court was composed of two prefects and three magistrates, and the examination was held in the *yamen* of the Nanking district magistrate. Li Kuei-chien deposed that he always lived a retired life, and never interfered with anything not concerning himself. As to whether Li Hung was a Koloa leader, or whether he had anything to do with purchasing arms and ammunition, the prisoner denied knowing anything whatever. In reply to the question as to how his legs were fractured, he answered that they had been broken by Shanghai *yamen* runners with an iron rod. The Court then told the prisoner that he had all along been committing many unlawful acts, that his father in consequence had disowned him, that it was only natural to infer that he, being such a bad character, might have joined the Society and that he had better confess the truth. Li, in answer, stated that he lost the love of his parents by a fondness for fast society, spending great deals of money gambling and living a dissipated life, but that beyond these sins, he had no others, much less that of becoming a Koloa. He hoped the Court would soon, by investigation, learn his innocence. He was remanded to the inner apartment of the prison formerly occupied by Wan Sung-tung, who was removed to the outer apartment, to prevent any communication between the two prisoners. Two days afterwards another examination was held, but Li adhered to his previous statements, without variance or addition.

CHEFOO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

During the last few days the wind has been blowing from the south, and the salvage party in *Fa-ty* Bay are in strong hopes of being able to raise *Li* in a day or two. Eleven of the Shanghai men, who were brought up by the *Albatross* to assist in the salvage work, have returned today, and will be taken, in order of the total, to Shanghai in the ship *Ching-shan*; these poor fellows can hardly be blamed much for coming ashore, after eight of their comrades had been from to death. The gentleman in charge of the salvage party, undaunted, has replaced the Shanghai men by Shanghai people, and is very persevering in the work which he has undertaken, and it is generally hoped that it may be crowned with success.

I am glad to be able to inform you that the first-bitten gentleman of the salvage party and his wife, who were taken to the *Beach Hotel*, the skin is peeling off the fingers of Mr. Reeves, but new skin having formed underneath, it is certain that in a few days he will be as well again as ever. It was feared for some time that the *fe* of Mr. Freitag, the chief engineer of the *Maria*, would have to be amputated, but the excellent medical treatment which he is undergoing is likely to save his limbs.

Mr. Herzog, the chief officer of the *Albatross*, who behaved so heroically in rescuing the second engineer of his ship, with two Chinese men, through whose instrumentality no doubt also Mr. Freitag's life and the surviving Chinese men on board the *Maria* were saved, is also doing fairly well, in spite of the terrible exposure and almost superhuman exertions which he underwent. He only arrived a few months ago from Europe, to join his vessel, after having served his time in the Imperial German Navy. Much respect is felt for him owing to the bravery he displayed in his almost unparalleled achievement.

The Captain of the *Albatross* is being rather severely criticized for anchoring in such an exposed position, as he did, "flying light," the vessel being like a bladder on the water, and helpless in a gale of wind, on a lee shore; he is blamed for not having more sails on board. There is a report that the *Maria* has given way during the late gale which caused so much mischief, but it is not feared that this mishap is likely to seriously interfere with the ultimate raising of the steamer.

I hear most vessels of the Pei-yang squadron are at Tientsin-way Bay and Port Arthur. Fine winter weather at present.

The weather has been favoring the salvage operations on board the steamship *Albatross*, and since the arrival of the *Hsin-sheng* with five assistants, operations are being more extensively carried on again. One native, of the first-bitten people, will leave for Shanghai by the steamer just named; he has been under a Celestial medical treatment, and has had several operations and treatments, and is still under careful treatment in the *Beach Hotel*, whose proprietor, Mr. Calender, was one of the rescuing party, along with Mr. Ottaway, of the *I.M.* Customs, and a gentleman of Messrs. H. Sletas & Co. The *Albatross* Syed had an anchor and chain during the late gale.

There is a Scottish Oriental steamer in port, discharging coal from Japan. I wonder how she got into our latitude; besides, her crew are all Chinese men, and the steamer is *Taku*, and several sailing vessels, in port. This goes, per steamer *Hsin-sheng*. Weather fine, and light southerly wind at present.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

CHUNGKING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

February 4th, 1892.

The new Tsoatol has been duly installed and the old one has left. During the latter part of his administration he did what he could to recover his good name by liberally distributing money to soup-kitchens and other popular charitable institutions, so that when he left there were not wanting the usual demonstration that the Chinese know so well how to get up to see him off, composed of such a filthy mob of vagabonds as only delights the eyes of Chinese officials. This nephew of the great northern Viceroy was sent here to make a record for himself and there were three important matters intrusted to his care; and he has added a fourth for which he will doubtless be given great credit. The three important matters were the "Technique" of the claims, adjustment of the *li* taxes collected at Chungking, and establishing the Custom-house. All of these things he has accomplished and will no doubt be made to appear as a man of great ability and be recommended for promotion on account of the ability he has displayed. The Tsoatol claims he held out against to the last moment, and it was not until his successor had actually left Chungking for this place that he came to an agreement with the Catholic Fathers, to leave over a year in trying to avoid paying these claims, and petitioned the Viceroy to the effect that it was only a brawl or riotous fight in which both sides were to blame, and therefore the Christians were not entitled to any recompense. During all this time hundreds of them were not allowed to return to their homes, but were forced to live by begging and on the charity of other Christians. Many of these people had been well-to-do, but lost everything during the riots. After experimenting with the *li* until he was nearly brought on a riot, he backed down and left it where it was before, being at the rate of one and two-tenths per cent. *ad valorem*. He made it compulsory to produce a receipt for the *li* paid before the goods would be passed by the Customs, but left it optional with the shipper to pay the *li* into the Customs bank, in which case one per cent. would be accepted. The third piece of business committed to him was the opening of the Customs. In this matter he displayed his ability as an obstructive. He located the Customs office in the city about equally distant from two gates and nearly half a mile from the nearest. The examination station he established on the opposite side of the big river, to reach which cargo boats have to haul up against a strong current in summer a mile or more, causing unnecessary delay and danger in getting cargo to the station, and he took to himself nothing of the fact that the charges for conveyance by boat or lighters have been increased fifty per cent, which in itself is ample proof that the arrangement was about the worst that could have been made. Had steamers been running to Chungking this arrangement would not have been tolerated. I am informed that the least discrepancy in an application that causes the matter to be referred back to the examining precedes the possibility of the junk being cleared out. In this way the junk has been detained a day because of the length of time it takes to go back and forth between the Customs office and the examination station. I understand that petitions have been sent to both the Consul and Commissioner of Customs pointing out the inconvenience of the present arrangements and it is to be hoped that the new Tsoatol will soon find other and more convenient premises.

The fourth item, and the one for which he will no doubt take to himself the most credit, is starting the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company here with the avowed intention of running, in opposition to the foreign boats. To what extent his scheme for running the foreign boats out of Chungking will succeed time alone will show. Their establishment was opposed here on the 26th of January with such a flourish of trumpets as has seldom been heard in Chungking. Just fancy a mercantile cable being carried on by the *Albatross*. Even the clerk who writes out the Customs applications is a *chuyuen* and goes to the Customs in a semi-official chair with three bearers and two servants. They employ a great many people and pay higher wages than the foreign firms. When all the working expenses come to be paid appearances indicate that the company will have but little to thank Chang Tsoatol for.—*N. C. Daily News*.

If the sufferers from Consumption, Scrofula and General Debility will try Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and a permanent benefit. The Medical Profession in the various countries of the world universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value, and as it is very palatable it can be readily taken by the most sensitive stomach, and will never fail to give relief and comfort to the sufferer. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Adv.*

To-day's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 535.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, THIS EVENING, the 1st March, at 8.30 p.m. cordially invited. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 1st March, 1892. [238]

NOTICE.

THE SHAMHEEN HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Adjourned EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above named Company, will be held in the Company's Office, No. 5, Pedder's Hill, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 14th day of March, 1892, at 2.30 p.m., for the purpose of considering the advisability of declaring a Dividend, of electing a new Board of Directors, and of deciding various matters of great importance, details of which have been forwarded by circular to the address of every registered Shareholder.

Attention is specially directed to the fact that the Company's Office is situated at No. 5, Pedder's Hill, Hongkong, and that the Company's Office is situated at No. 5, Pedder's Hill, Hongkong, and that the Company's Office is situated at No. 5, Pedder's Hill, Hongkong.

No person not a retiring Director shall, unless recommended by the Directors for election, be eligible for election to the office of Director at any General Meeting, unless he, or some other member intending to propose him, has at least seven clear days before the meeting, left at the Office of the Company a notice in writing, signed by him, or his agent, proposing him for election, and the intention of such member to propose him.

By Order of the Managing Director, R. C. HURLEY, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1892. [275]

Notations.



ANNUAL STOCKTAKING. IMPORTANT CLEARANCE SALE, NOW PROCEEDING. SPECIAL BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD., 4, QUEEN'S ROAD AND DUDDELL STREET, Hongkong, 8th February, 1892. [41]

To-day's Advertisements.

WOODYEAR'S AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS, BOWRINGTON.



CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. THE BABY ELEPHANT. THE EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS. EXQUISITE BALANCING BY OUR JAPANESE.

THE CIRCUS IS OPEN EVERY EVENING. PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Plan at KELLY & WALSH. MADAME WOODYEAR, W. HARLAND, Proprietors.

Look out for "GOOD LUCK, BOSS!" Hongkong, 29th February, 1892. [245]

PROP. VICTOR VALAZIE'S BALLOON ASCENT. GREAT DROP FROM THE CLOUDS. PROFESSOR VICTOR VALAZIE.

DEPARTURE TO JUMP FROM THE CLOUDS will make another ASCENT at BOWRINGTON, SATURDAY, the 6th March, at 3.30 p.m. (weather permitting). WITHIN THE CIRCUS ENCLOSURE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: 1st Class \$1.50 2nd Class 1.00 3rd Class 0.50

Hongkong, 1st March, 1892. [276]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA, VIA INLAND SEA.

"CARMARTHENSHIRE," Captain A. Clark, will be despatched as above on or about WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 1st March, 1892. [275]

NOTICE. WE have this day authorized Mr. CARL WILHELM SONGUET to sign for KRAUSE & Co. Hongkong, 1st March, 1892. [270]

To-day's Advertisements.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Ninth Ordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Pines Central, on MONDAY, the 21st March, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to 21st instant, both days inclusive. SHEWAN & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 1st March, 1892. [274]

NOTICE. WE have authorized Mr. J. A. BARRETTO to sign the name of our Firm in Hongkong and Canton. WENYON & ROBINSON. Hongkong, 1st March, 1892. [271]

PUBLIC AUCTION. MR. J. M. ARMSTRONG has received instructions from the Liquidator of the "PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING CO., LTD." to offer for Sale, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of March, 1892, at 3 o'clock p.m., on the Premises, in Oni Lot, THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria Gap, and on which stands the magnificent Building known as the "PEAK HOTEL."

All that portion of the PIECE of PARCEL of GROUND situate near the Gap, Victoria Peak, in the Colony of Hongkong, Registered in the Land Office as Farm Lot No. 53, abutting on the North side thereof on the Premises next heretofore described and measuring thereon respectively 128 feet 4 inches or thereabouts, and 115 feet 4 inches or thereabouts on the South side thereof on other portion of the said Farm Lot No. 53 and measuring thereon 218 feet 2 inches or thereabouts on the East side thereof on other portion of the said Farm Lot No. 53 and measuring thereon 115 feet 4 inches or thereabouts, and on the West side thereof on Ground being the Premises lastly heretofore described and measuring thereon respectively 270 feet and 4 inches or thereabouts and 29 feet and 4 inches or thereabouts and which said Piece or Parcel of Ground is Registered in the Land Office as Section A of Farm Lot No. 53. And all that portion of the Piece or Parcel of Ground Registered as Section A of Extension of Farm Lot No. 53, known as Registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Section A of Extension of Farm Lot No. 53. The above Pieces of Ground are shown on the Sale Plan and thereon colored Red and Blue and contain altogether an area of 50,000 square feet.

And also the right to all the Extension of Section A Farm Lot No. 53, more particularly shown on the Sale Plan and thereon colored Yellow containing an area of 9,250 square feet. Together with the Messuages, Erections and Buildings thereon, known as the "PEAK HOTEL."

The Purchaser will, on surrendering the whole of the above Premises, be entitled to one New Rural Building Lot Lease direct from the Crown for a term of 75 years from the 26th December, 1873, at the Crown Rental of \$45 per annum. For Sale Plan and further particulars, apply to JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Vendor, Supreme Court House, 67/68.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 1st March, 1892. [272]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

THE style of the Firm of POATE & NOBLE, DENTAL SURGEONS, has been changed to "Dr. J. W. NOBLE," and will be represented as under:— JOSEPH W. NOBLE } Hongkong and HERBERT D. NOBLE } Singapore. CHAS. L. SNYDER } 35, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1892. [259]

YUNG KEE & Co., FROM SHANGHAI.

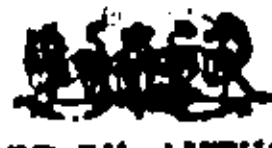
EXECUTE PAINTING, Colour washing, Polishing, Decorating and Ornamenting Rooms and Walls, French Polishing, &c., &c. Furniture and Cabinet Makers.

Have just completed contracts and received satisfactory Testimonials from Victoria Hotel, Kowloon Club, Spanish Provision, &c., &c. No. 25, LYNCHBURST TERRACE, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 19th December, 1891. [158]

For Sale.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW READY.



(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR HONGKONG, MACAO, CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDU-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND CORREA, FOR THE YEAR 1892.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

[THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY has again been enlarged and will be found THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Wladivostok, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Coochin-China, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and other countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1892 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG; A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES' DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG The latest and only reliable

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements, AND A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

The WINNERS of all IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," a *valuable* work for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1892 is printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume ever published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space, in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

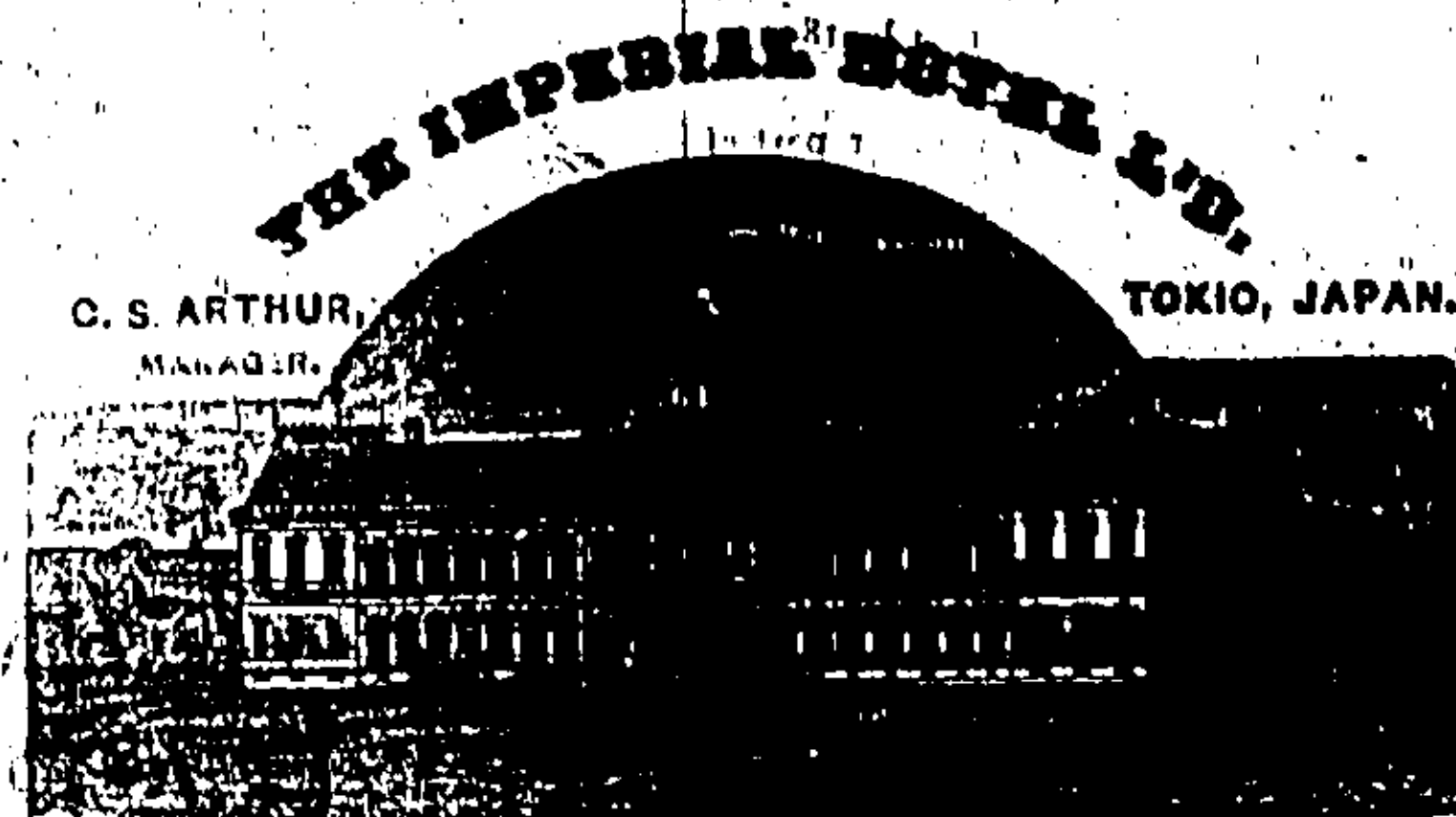
Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," PRINCE'S HILL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1892.

Intimations.



THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE EAST.

(Under the distinguished patronage of the Imperial Household.)

THIS fine hotel is situated within five minutes' drive of the terminus of the Yokohama-Tokyo Railway and is in near proximity to the Imperial Palace, the Parliament House and the Chief Public Offices. There are no inside rooms, thus securing well lighted, ventilated and cheerful accommodations. The Cuisine cannot be surpassed and the aim of the management is to provide for the comfort and pleasure of the guests. The attractions of Tokyo are countless, and the religious and social festivals being of daily occurrence are to be seen at their best and on a grander scale than in any other portion of Japan. All the noted actors, wrestlers and jugglers make the capital their headquarters.

RATES, \$3 to \$4.50 PER DAY.

C. S. ARTHUR, Manager.

ROBERT LANG & CO. DRESS SUITS.

NEWEST MATERIALS, FROM \$30. SILK LINED. A VERY LARGE SELECTION OF SCOTCH TWEEDS AND OTHER SUITINGS EVENING DRESS SHIRTS, latest style. EVENING DRESS TIES AND GLOVES. EVENING DRESS & HOSE, SILK, THREAD, and MERINO. EVENING DRESS SHOES AND PUMPS.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1891

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having removed his residence to No. 90, WELLINGTON STREET, all CLAIMS against him personally, or against the CHEANG TEK KONGSEE (the late OPIUM FARM), as well as all papers and correspondence, should be sent to the above address.

KOH CHENG SEAN.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1892.

HONGKONG ATHLETIC SPORTS, TO BE HELD ON THE RACE COURSE, on SATURDAY, the 12th of March, commencing at 1 o'clock.

PROGRAMME.—

- 1.—120 Yards Flat Race (Handicap).
- 2.—Putting the Shot.
- 3.—Wide Jump.
- 4.—220 Yards Flat Race (Handicap).
- 5.—Bicycle Race (Half-mile Handicap).
- 6.—Half-mile Flat Race (Handicap). Open to Soldiers, Sailors, and Police.
- 7.—Hurdle Race, 120 Yards, 10 Flights.
- 8.—Ladies' Purse, Half-mile Flat Race (Handicap).
- 9.—High Jump.
- 10.—Bicycle Race (Handicap). One Mile.
- 11.—100 Yards Challenge Cup.
- 12.—Quarter-mile Flat Race, open to European Police.
- 13.—Throwing the Cricket Ball.
- 14.—Mile Challenge Cup.
- 15.—Veterans' Race, 120 Yards (Handicap), 10 years in tropics and over 35 years of age.
- 16.—International Tag-of-War, 8 men a side.
- 17.—Douglas Challenge Cup, Quarter-mile Flat.
- 18.—Half-mile Steeplechase (9 Jumps).
- 19.—Consolation Race.

The Numbers do not necessarily represent the order in which the events will take place. Entries will close on FRIDAY, March 4th, 1892. Entry forms can be obtained from the Hongkong Club, Victoria Recreation Club, or Hongkong Cricket Club.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1892.

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & Co.

(London, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama).

PIANOS. By all the best makers in the World.

PIANOS—New and Second Hand for Cash at HOME PRICES.

PIANOS purchased by MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

PIANOS and ORGANS for HIRE from \$8 per month.

PIANOS TUNED by thoroughly efficient Tuners.

PIANOS thoroughly REPAIRED OR REBUILT. (Estimates given).

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & Co.

(UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL).

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-FONG, (Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. Rogers), HAS REMOVED TO

THE BANK BUILDINGS, (above Messrs. Danks Bros. & Co. China, Ltd.)

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1891.

REDUCTION IN PRICE!

NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

WATERBURY WATCHES E SERIES

Is now offered for 2 dollars 50 cents each.

GENTLEMEN'S J SERIES \$4.75 EACH.

LADIES' L " " "

Inspection is respectfully invited.

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, 8, Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1891.

NOTICE.

JAY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JAY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.I.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1888.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand. L. MALLORY.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1891.

To be Let.

TO LET AT THE PEAK.

CRAIGIEBURN.—Centrally situated, in extensive grounds, with one double and one single Tennis Court, containing 24 ROOMS, exclusive of Servants' Rooms, superior KITCHEN, GAI, WATER, ELECTRIC BELL and SPEAKING TUBE SERVICES.

MOUNT KELLET.—Two comfortable five-roomed HOUSES, one of which is FURNISHED.

Apply to MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1892.

TO LET.

No. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

"TUSCULUM" MAGAZINE GAP.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1892.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES known as Rowington Foundry with Dwelling House (5 Rooms).

Also, A Large GODOWN, SHEDS and YARD. For further particulars, apply to

GORDON & Co.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1891.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO LET.

AT KOWLOON.

A FEW HOUSES in KNOTSWORTH TERRACE, containing 12 Rooms each, and Bathrooms, Tennis Courts, Healthy situation. Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1891.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG, China, on Wednesday 23rd Mar. City of Peking (via Honolulu) Saturday 16th April.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CHINA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd March, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight to Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Hongkong, First-class.

To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O.

To Liverpool and London..... 325.00

To Paris and Bremen..... 345.00

To Havre and Hamburg..... 335.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO OVERLAND CITIES, FIRST CLASS.

DESTINATION.

30-day Ticket.

Continental Trip Ticket.

Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb.

St. Louis, Mo.

St. Paul, Minn., Minneapolis, Minn.

Chicago, Ill.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Cincinnati, Ohio

Columbus, Ohio

Detroit, Mich.

Cleveland, Ohio

Toronto, Canada

Pittsburg, Penn.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., Buffalo, N.Y.

Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Md.

Montreal, Canada

Philadelphia, Penn.

New York.

Boston, Mass.

Portland, Maine

All the above Rates are in Mexican Dollars.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—

4 months.....\$337.50

12 months.....\$393.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan, (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare.

This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havre, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Second Langkok, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1892.

For Sale.

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.

No. 48, Queen's Road Central, 1892.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches, awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition, and for Veilgand and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES.

MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.

No. 8, Queen's Road, Central.

1892.

Consignees.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUZ, JEDDAH, SUKIM, MASSAWAH, HOEDDA, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "BERENICE"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Co., Ltd., Wanchai, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

This vessel brings on S.S. "NOBE," transhipped at Colombo.

Optional cargo will go on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-MORROW, the 1st instant.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be presented to the Undersigned before Noon on the 6th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 6th inst., will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1892.

1892.

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 10th March, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

THE Steamship "GAEIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 10th March, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Hongkong, First-class.

To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O.

To Liverpool and London..... 325.00

To Paris and Bremen..... 345.00

To Havre and Hamburg..... 335.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO OVERLAND CITIES, FIRST CLASS.

DESTINATION.

30-day Ticket.

Continental Trip Ticket.

Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb.

St. Louis, Mo.

St. Paul, Minn., Minneapolis, Minn.

Chicago, Ill.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Cincinnati, Ohio

Columbus, Ohio

Detroit, Mich.

Cleveland, Ohio

Toronto, Canada

Pittsburg, Penn.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., Buffalo, N.Y.

Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Md.

Montreal, Canada

Philadelphia, Penn.

New York.

Boston, Mass.

Portland, Maine

All the above Rates are in Mexican Dollars.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—

4 months.....\$337.50

12 months.....\$393.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan, (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare.